Amnsements.

AMBERG THEATRE-2-Doctor Wespe and Flotte Burschen. 8-Die Maler and Die Geschwister. ACADEMY-2-S-Country Creus. RROADWAY THEATRE-2-8:15-The Lion Tamer. BLIOU THEATRE-2-8:15-The City Directory, CHICKERING HALL-8-Concert.

CASING-2-8:15-Nanon. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-McKenna's Flirtations DALYS THEATRE 2-8:15-Nancy and Company.
EDEN MUSEE-WAX TABLAUS.
GARDEN THEATRE 2-8-La Cigale.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2-8-The Stowaway.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2-8:15-A Jolly Surprise

HERRMAN'S THEATRE-2-8-The Last of the Hogans HERRMAN'S THEATRE-2-15-8-30-The Junior Part HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:30-A

Trip to Chicatown.

EOSTER & BIALS-2-8-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-8quire Rate.

MUSIC HALL-2:30-Piano Recital.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Aida.

NEW PARK THEATRE-2-8:15-A Straight Tip. NIBLO'S GARDEN-2-8-Evangeline.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The Lost Paradise.
PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Jim the Penman. STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-For Money.
STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:15-Miss Helyett.
THALIA THEATRE-8-Uriel Acosta. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-S-Vaudeville UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-Aunt Bridgel's

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Blue Jeans

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HOTEL GLENHAM, 5TH-AVE, BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS., NEW-YORK-RENEWAL OF LEAST BY MR, N. B. HARRY, who is now prepared to make special rates to his former potrons and the travelling public generally. Reasonable rates to permanent guests. New-York, January 29, 1802.

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New-York Daily Tribune

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Chancellor von Caprivi; in the Prussian Diet, spoke in favor of the Sectarian Education bill. - President Carnot signed a decree putting in force the new French Tariff law, The British Parliament will probably be dissolved in May. ==== Mr. Spurgeon's condition is growing worse.

Congress .- The House only in session: The report of the Committee on Rules was further considered. - The Ways and Means Committee has adopted Chairman Springer's policy of In a month the number could have been almost attacking the tariff by separate bills.

Domestic.-Governor Flower gave a hearing on the Rochester Ward bill; as soon as the speeches were ended he signed the bill and filed a was introduced in both branches of the Legislature; the nominations of Samuel A. Beardsley for Railroad Commissioner, and W. T. Jenkins for Health Officer of New-York, were confirmed. Indictments were found in Trenton against R. J. immigrants to land from steamers. ==== The report is confirmed that Garza has entered Mexico with 5,000 armed men, and that many of the people are on his side. ==== The Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg have resumed business relations with the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

City and Suburban.-At a meeting of several of the most influential Democrats in this city a call was issued for a mass-meeting to protest against Hill's "Kodak" convention. === The defence of C. W. Harris was begun. === A New-Yorks and a Boston firm bought \$3,000,000 of World's Fair bonds issued by the City of Chicago. = A ringing appeal and protest against the infamous Guttenburg race-track was issued by the Law and Order League of Hudson County. Dowd, "the slasher," was acquitted on the ground of insanity and will be sent to the State Asylum, ==== Another missing scow, on which were two men, was picked up. - The big horse sale ended. = Stocks generally dull and lower, although the Vanderbilt stocks, excepting Lake Shore, were strong and conspicuously higher. Stocks largely held in Europe were depressed by

constant selling for foreign account. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Cloudiness, with a little rain or snow; cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 38 1-8.

The Law and Order League in Jersey City has sent a strong appeal to the churches of Hudson County asking the pastors to set the Guttenburg infamy before their people in a true light. In the appeal effective use is made of the stirring words against the band of pirates who run this alleged racetrack which were uttered by Judge Knapp at the time of his death. Every possible influence should be used to wipe this disgrace from Hudson County. The churches have a responsibility which they cannot evade and keep their consciences clear. Will they speak out in thunder tones? Dare they remain

levernor Flower is plainly in need of coaching. Everybody knows that he is no more and no less than D. B. Hill's man; but it would look can export trade. The idea was that the counbetter if the evidence of the fact were not made so conspicuous. Yesterday, for instance, he getting a good deal in return for it. By groupwent through the form of giving a hearing on the partisan Rochester Ward bill, and "at its conclusion," says the dispatch, he signed the bill and filed a memorandum stating his reasons. Plainly the whole matter was cut and dried, and the Governor's memorandum ready to hand. It would save trouble and expense on the part of persons asking for hearings if they could be informed in advance that a decision had been made and the reasons for it drawn up.

Not only is the Democracy hopelessly at odds on the silver question, but the division of opinion as to the best method of "tariff reform" is daily becoming more obvious. So far as the Ways and Means Committee is concerned, the die was cast yesterday. The question was between tariff reform by wholesale and by piecemeal, and the piecemealers won by a large majority. The vete in the committee was 7 to 3, Mr. Springer in person leading the undaunted seven into the breach. So there will be no gencrel Tariff bill in this Congress; but attempts ing to go before the people this year. Repub- New-York, Boston and Philiadelphia. Thus it tendencies of abnormal weather, there can be little attached a wild boar, which she chanced upon while

will be made to knock holes in the McKinley Tariff wherever and whenever an opportunity occurs. The country will have no difficulty in understanding this policy. The piecemeal pol cy its advocates term it. We move to artend y striking out the word "piecemeal" and subtitating "picayune."

The liquor-dealers who have pinned their nith to the Democratic party will be gratified is the Excise bill which was introduced in both pranches of the Legislature yesterday. It is a cloonkeepers' bill through and through. estrictions upon liquor-selling which now exist are broken down in many respects; the Civil Damage Act is repealed; provision is made for all-night saloons in certain cases, etc., etc. The feature that will attract most attention is the provision for keeping the saloons open on Sunday ifter 1 p. m. Will even a Democratic Legis lature dare to pass such a bill? And can it be believed that Roswell P. Flower will ever sign it?

All is not plain sailing for D. B. Hill, in spite of his powerful grip on his party machine in he State. More than fifty Democrats of standing in this city have signed a call for an early tathering of men of their own way of thinking o protest against the midwinter State Convention which Hill's State Committee has decided to hold. It was this movement which brought Hill down from Albany on Thursday, and he fried his hardest, but in vain, to head it off. The men behind it are in earnest, and are confident of multiplying many times the number of signatures already attached to the call: It is not surprising that Hill is alarmed at this opposition, which has a fermidable appearance.

THE ADMINISTRATION TRIED.

There has been much talk in Democratic circles about the help given to the Republican party, or to the President personally, by the difficulty with Chili and its satisfactory results. In this, as in other matters, the Administration has sought no favor except by serving the interests of the country as well as it could. If the country has gained in this matter, as it doubtless has, in dignity and honor and in the respect of other nations, credit is due to the Administration only as it is entitled to credit for faithful and earnest performance of public duty in every department.

Public attention has been drawn especially to the Navy Department by this affair. It has been found that the Nation was not unready for emergencies, even that branch of the public service which was incontestably extremely weak three years ago. For many years Democratic majorities in the House had refused the appropriations necessary for the reconstruction of the Navy. That branch of the public service had become by far the weakest, as respects ability to meet sudden needs. Criticism of the action or refusal to act of the Democratic House in successive Congresses is not here essential; excuses were given which the public in 1888 judged to be rather partisan than patriotic. The fact remains that the service in this branch was strangely crippled, and when Mr. Cleveland came in as a Democratic President, he felt compelled by public duty to urge a reconstruction of the Navy which Republican Presidents had constantly advocated for many years.

In this Department, which was of all others the weakest, the Nation has shown that it was ready for an emergency. Not much has been said of the measures taken for defence of the seaports, and it is enough now to say that they were not lacking. But if this least ready of all the departments of the public service was found in unexpectedly good condition, what shall be to be somebody in each office who has some said of others? It is an open secret that a hun- knowledge of the subject." "The display of drod thousand soldiers, nearly all veterans, could blank ignorance," it says, which follows an inhave been enlisted for service in Chili or in any ternational complication "is a National disgrace. other just controversy within a single week. indefinitely increased, so that the only question would have been one of transportation for the men and their supplies to any scene of action. the city papers. That would save us from "Na-Before any foreign force whatever could have tional disgrace." memorandum in regard to it; the new Excise bill before any living local far more powerful force could have been ready to meet it.

All this occurred when the Treasury had recently been called bankrupt by partisans. But all the world knows that the United States could Cortis and Peter Wright for allowing debarred have raised in the shortest possible time any sum of money needful. It would have been met as liberally and readily as the Government of any other nation, Great Britain not excepted, had there been occasion to raise a hundred or a thousand millions quickly for the Nation's defence. The very men who have chattered most foolishly of the unwisdom of the President and his Cabinet would have been among the foremost to subscribe, for themselves and their foreign associates, to any loan the Government

might have asked. To all true Americans it is a most gratifying thing that no war was necessary. Next to that it is gratifying that every branch of the public service in its turn was found ready and rightly manned for any strain whatever. It is not necessary here to go into details. Those Democrats who have had official occasion to know most of the operations of the Government within the last three months would not be slow to testify, if there were need, that they found abundant ability and patriotism at the helm, where there was a call for either.

A DIRECT ISSUE. Senator Vance, in replying to Senator Hale's remarkable speech on Reciprocity, was unwilling to make the distinction between revenue and protective duties. The only kind of Reciprocity which he favors is that which England solicits on the basis of Free Trade. He complains because the last Congress has succeeded in opening foreign markets for American exports without sacrificing those industrial interests which were protected by the tariff. He is not satisfied with Reciprocity on the basis of the abolition of revenue duties which do not protect American industries. He wants Free Trade with the surrender of the American market to European manufacturers.

That is not the Republican policy of Reciprocity. The last Congress when it passed the Aldrich amendment left the repeal of the sugar duties dependent upon concessions to the Ameri-Try would not give away its free market without ing tea, coffee and hides with sugar Congress left a basis for diplomatic action by which a series of important treaties has been negotiated. More conventions will follow if the Democratic following shows the net imports of all foreign party in Congress can be kept under restraint. The export trade with Brazil and Cuba has heavily increased under the new conditions of which is found by adding to net imports the Reciprocity. The next month will witness a dec large expansion of the volume of American exports with Germany and the British West In-These great advantages have been secured without the abandonment of the home industries which have been built up under the

Protective system. Reciprocity is not Free Trade, and so the Democratic leaders in Congress will have none | 180 They are unwilling to have a larger

HILARITY WITHOUT CUTS. peaceful ending of the lately threatening complications with Chili is the unmeasured hilarity of "The Evening Post." To see that wise newspaper even moderately content, or in what might be called its mood of chops-licking and undergrowling, is a rather grateful spectacle to the common mind, for it indicates that things in general are not on the crumbling brink of the everlasting bow-wows and possibly something may be saved. But to see it really hilarious is an exhibaration, and the extent of its present by may be imagined when we say that in its giving pictorial vent to its exuberance. "We have never regretted till this morning," its says, 'that 'The Evening Post' was not a pictorial paper." Its lament is on account of its inability to produce in pictorial form something farny by way of illustration of the discomfiture of the ignorant and illiterate persons who have been insisting all along that the digulty of the Nation and the personal safety of its citizens required something more from the Chilian Government than it had seemed willing to concede. These ignorant and illiterate persons have been discomfited by the circumstance that the Chilian Government has somewhat tardily but in an entirely satisfactory manner made the concessions And what "The Evening Post" would like to illustrate pictorially if it had the mechanical appliances is the retreat of the ignorant and illit erate from the stage "shaking their lists at 'The Evening Post' as they disappeared."

We share our contemporary's regret at its lack of facilities. Still, the hint it gives us of the picture it would like to print is almost as satisfying as the picture itself could be. And, after all, are not the ignorant and illiterate sufficiently shamed already without being subjected to the ordeal of caricature? And ought not "The Evening Post" itself to be satisfied with its triumph over the ignorant and illiterate without gloating over it? The position of our contemporary has been from the beginning, first, that it was itself the only recognized authority on international law, and that it was only the audacity of crass ignorance for any other newspaper to attempt to discuss the question; see ond, that our Government was wild and wicked, violent and quarrelsome, in undertaking to stir up ill-feeling on the poor pretext that two or and the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs had publicly charged our President and Secretary of the Navy with misrepresentation and lying; and third, that no one had any right to say it was a state of things in which the dignity of the Nation and the safety of its citizens were involved unless he was ready to callst as "a private or coalpasser" and go down there personally to fight it out. It was a crying shame, it said, that persons who knew nothing about international law should be permitted to write on the subject; they were "marine rufflans," who ought to be "riddled with bullets."

The incident terminated with the utter dis comfiture of the ignorant and illiterate. The Chilian Government dealt them a black eye by offering a complete apology and ample reparation. At least "The Evening Post" says so: and that they "left the stage by a side-door" in a great rage at that paper. And our learned contemporary, taking leave of the subject, remarks that the ignorant and illiterate ought to study up on international law, for "there ought A remedy for which, it seems to us, would be readily furnished if "The Evening Post" on such occasions would set some of its young men at work preparing editorials on the subject for all

Post" had not the facilities for illustrating its editorial on this subject with cuts. And yet we do not quite see how they would have made it

THE WOOL QUESTION.

The Democratic majority in the House proposes first to attack the wool duties. The pretext is that these duties injure the manufacture. cause greatly increased use of shoddy and do the grower no good. It might be answered that it is too soon to judge the effects of a tariff which went into force fifteen months ago, because the markets were then overloaded with foreign goods imported to escape the new duties, which took the place of domestic goods for part of a year's consumption. But in spile of this, the results of the tariff are already such as to justify it abundantly.

The Tariff of 1883 injured the manufacture seriously, and thus so lessened the demand for wool that the production diminished 46,000,660 pounds according to the Agricultural Department and nearly 42,000,000 pounds according to Mr Lynch's figures. The maximum production was reached with the spring clip of 1884, before the effects of the tariff enacted in 1883 had been manifested. The lowest point, according to all reports, was reached in 1889, and then the certainty that a Republican Congress would restore effectual protection caused improvement in the manufacture and in the production of wool. But nearly a million sheep were destroyed by severe weather; the Agricultural Department said in its annual report for 1891: "In California, Oregon and Washington flocks encountered an extraordinary winter in 1889-'90, and heavy losses were suffered, causing a temporary decrease in aggregate number, which will be speedily repaired under the stimulus of present prices and current demand." In spite of this decrease of 904,926 in number of sheep from January, 1890, to January, 1891, the Department reports the production of wool last year as 9,000,000 pounds greater than in 1890, though unofficial estimates based wholly on the number of sheep make the output 6,000,060 pounds less.

In either case the actual consumption of wool in the year 1891 appears to have been greater than in any previous year in the history of the The manufacture expanded, needed more wool, and imported more because the domestic supply had been restricted by the destruction of sheep, and was held at prices relatively above foreign markets for many qualities. The wool, the quantity in bonded warehouse at the end of each year, and the quantity consumed,

rease or	deducting the	increase in	stocks:
	Net imports.	Warehouse.	Remaining
1		11,000,151	66,618,41
2	. 66,715,355	16,042,672	61,738,83
3	. 73,997,304	20,077,016	00,062,00
4	. 67,403,301	15,885,813	71,594,70
5		20,573,536	\$60,783,56
S		28,820,750	112,025,30
7		21,880,077	106,366,68
8		25,370,754	101,604,17
9		25,709,348	124,161,47
0		21,521,802	100,865,02
1 Est		-	126,600,60
The figur	es for 1891 a	re estimated	thus: in

market opened abroad for American products ports less exports were 124,106,581 pounds in unless protective as well as revenue duties are eleven months, and it is estimated that Decemrepealed and foreigners are enabled to make a ber net imports were 10,000,000 pounds, while tremendous raid on home manufactures. This is the increase in all warehouse stocks is assumed an issue on which the Republican party is will- to be substantially the same as the increase at

lican Reciprocity versus Free Trade; that is the appears that the consumption of foreign wool was greater than in any previous year. The official and other reports of the yield of domestic wool do not agree. The statements of Mr. Lynch Not the least of the cheerful phases of the were larger by several million pounds each year after 1879, and the statements of Mr. Truitt, of Philadelphia, based on the number of sheep, have been 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds larger since Mr. Lynch's reports ceased. The follow ing table gives both estimates in millions of pounds and decimals, with the quantity of domestic wool in stock at Boston, Philadelphia, New-York, Chicago and San Francisco at the end of each of the last six years, and at the three larger cities for the years preceding. The consumption of domestic wool is reckoned according to each estimate of production by allowing latest issue it expresses regret that its lack of the | for the increase or decrease in stocks carried over necessary mechanical appliances prevents its and the consumption of foreign wool above stated is then added, giving the total consumption as stated, in millions of pounds and decimals:

Stocks, Total Consumptio At end. Official, Othe 54,965,000 338.8 356 Production, Official, Other, 272.0 220.0 250.0 500.0 300.0 320.0 508.0 357.5 35,374,750 37,721,700 42,529,900 15,170,950 The quantity of wool used in manufacture last

year being greater than in any previous year, growers are rapidly increasing their flocks, according to trade accounts, and the clip of next which the ignorant and illiterate insisted upon. spring is expected to be very large. Being able to sell much more wool, without destructive depression of prices because of the extraordinary decline abroad, the wool-growers gain. manufacturer gets as cheap wool as he did be fore, and he is able to sell more goods at the same price. The consumer of goods bears not a penny of additional burden, and if Congress would let the duties alone, expanding manufacture must soon make goods still cheaper. As to the use of shoddy, it is enough at present to say that the imports of all rags, shoddy and waste, including fraudulent imports of partly manufactured wool called waste, were 8,662, 209 pounds in 1888-89, and less than 5,000, 600 pounds the next year, and only 192,662 pounds during the eleven months ending with November, 1891.

SENATOR HALE TO SENATOR HILL. If David B. Hill would withdraw his gaze for a few minutes from his Presidential boom he might find a passage in the recent speech of enator Hale which is calculated to interest him. three sailors wearing our uniform had been killed To interest but not to please him. This is the passage:

Evidences appeared showing clearly that the leaders of the Democratic party had become alarmed at the growing popularity with the people of the reciprocity born of distinguished Republican parentage of indepted, at last, by the Republican party in gen enl, and were determined to belittle it and deride i nd w drive it from its lodgment in the good will of the people. Democratic newspapers denounced it every where as an impracticable sham, and wherever Demo ratio authority was heard from it carried with it a

icer against the measure.

The Senator from New-York, who has lately entered this Chamber as a member of this body, and who has brought to his party as his credential of leadership pon the other side the trophy of a great State, chainer and garged and despoiled of her political rights, paused for a moment in his work of spoliation to depaused for a moment in his work of spointion to de-ciare in the Democratic State Convention of New-York, which assembled in Saratoga on the 16th of september hast to do his will and to register his decree, that the Democratic party of the State of New-York in convention assembled renews the pledges of its neither to Democratic faith, and to denounce in terms I give the words of the platform) "the Blaine reci-

There you have it, Senator Hill. The Senator from Maine appreciates you; he knows just what style of a "statesman" you are; he places the proper value upon your credentials of leadership. In fact, Senator Hill, you have rarely been so hard hit by a passing reference. Don't you wish that Brother Hale had stuck closer to his Reciprocity text and let you alone?

"Chained and gagged and despoiled of her political rights"-that is the way Senator Hale speaks of the great State of New-York. The and every American who has a drop of patriotic blood in his veins cannot but execrate David B. Hill, who organized and pushed to its consummation the seat-stealing infamy. Perhaps the Senator when not thinking of his boom has been flattering himself that the thing was going to blow over, that getting to Washington he would get out of the range of criticism. If so, he will he reads Senator Hale's drastic reference to his villany.

In your rage, Senator Hill, you may be tempted to answer Senator Hale. Don't. Considering who and what you are, your best card is

A LITTLE REAL WINTER, ANYHOW, January, over a large part of this country, has een marked by genuine winter weather; and though it has not been as cold as in some previous years, yet in many places its mean temperature has been slightly below the normal. Whatever may yet be in store before the crocuses doom and the bobolinks come north, the continu ity of that excessive mildness which was felt early in the season is already broken; and this counts for something. In 1889-'90 every one of the six months beginning with November was much warmer than the average for twenty years, not merely in this immediate vicinity; but over a wide One year and three years ago there was only one out of the six months that proved an exception to the rule. This season, one month has turned out sold; and there are yet three to hear from. It is not unreasonable to hope that a still further tendency toward old-fashioned winters may be manifest before next May.

The supposition that a permanent change in the weather conditions of the United States has been effected which precludes a recurrence of severe cold in this region seems to be based on inadequate information. Meteorological history did not begin ten, nor twenty, years ago. There are plenty of records going back fifty, sixty and seventy years, and even longer. They show that groups of generally mild winters have been known several times before this; and they have alternated with generally cold ones. The period 1867-'75, as a whole, was colder than the normal in this vicinity; and so were most of the winter months from 1880 to 1885. Almost normal warmth prevailed in the winters of 1877.'78 and 1879; and again in those of 1888-'92. Therein the alterna tion has a suggestion of an eleven-year cycle and such a notion, though not any too well corrobrated, finds at least a little encouragement from records going back to 1822. Again, one could make out a tolerably good case for Dr. Brueckner's cheme of a thirty-five-year cycle, from local data The mildness of 1822-'30 would adjust itself nicely to that of 1858-'65 and 1888-'92; while the historic cold of 1836-'38 is at about the right distance from that of 1871-75. These facts, however, would accord nicely with Brucekner's claims for the whole northern hemisphere. One certainly should not leave out of sight this more or les regular oscillation, through long periods, in other parts of the globe. So that however weak or

strong the argument may be for periodicity in

doubt that within a few years we in the United States will witness a distinct reaction from the recent disposition to exceptionally mild winters Indeed, it should excite no surprise if such a readjustment were initiated this present season.

THE WORLD BEATEN IN IRON-MAKING. The production of ptg iren, it has repeatedly been said, is now greater than it ever was in any previous year in this country, and greater than it is now or ever has been in Great Britain. The official figures of the Iron and Steel Association bear out this statement fully. While the total production in 1891 was 8,279,870 gross tons, and 922,833 tons less than in 1890, the production in the last half of the year was 4,911,763 gross tons, whereas, in the second half of 1890, it was but 4,642,199 tons. That was in its day a marvel; neither this nor any other Nation had ever made so much iron in six months before. But now even that record is surpassed by 269,573 tons, and ac cording to current reports the output has further increased since the new year began by the addition of several furnaces to the productive list.

For this country the output in 1891 shows a great decline. Yet it was more than 1,029,000 tons greater than the production of Great Britain in 1891, and was not far from the maximum ever attained in that country. "The London Econo mist" estimates the production in Great Britain last year at 7,250,000 tons, and the official report made the output 7,904,214 in 1890, and 8,322,824 in 1889. But in 1882 it was 8,586, 680 tons, which, until 1890, was the greatest quantity any country had ever produced in a year. Evidently even then the British production was not nearly as much in either half year as the production during the last six months in this country. so that the industry now surpasses not only all past records in the United States but all past records in any country.

It is an encouraging fact that the stocks of unsold pig-iron are 34,588 tons less than they were a year ago. This indicates that the consumption during the last half-year must have been much the largest ever known. By comparison of stocks June 30th and December 31st, it is found that they increased 172,791 tons, while in the second half of 1890 they increased 292.748 tons, indicating a consumption of American iron alone amounting to 4,738,972 tons for the last half of 1891; against 4.349,442 for the last half of the previous year. The cause is well known. The prolonged Connells. ville strike stopped many furnaces, and others had previously been closed in the Mahoning and henango Valleys in the effort of producers to get cheaper ore and coke and freights, so that the output was reduced 50,000 tons weekly. A vast amount of business which should have been done by manufacturers in the early part of the year was unavoidably deferred because they could not get iron, and much of it by consent of parties, so that it was afterward crowded into the second half of the year.

The consumption of 1891 would have been The consumption of 1891 would have been much greater but for the stagnation in the rail business. Only 1,219,874 tons of Bessemer rails were made in 1891, against 1,797,489 in 1890.

He talked about divinity, and pondered on infinity. And spoke of base humanity as animalculae. He studied up astronomy, the science of autonomy, And wondered if insunity was common to the flex. were made in 1891, against 1,797,489 in 1890, and this enormous decrease means a decline of about 650,000 tons in the consumption of iron in that way. Allowing an eighth for the loss in turning iron into steel and steel into rails, and in crop ends cut off, the quantity of iron consumed in rail-making would be 1,372,358 tons in 1891 against 2,022,175 in 1890. When these quantities are deducted from the indicated consumption of American iron, the consumption of iron in other uses than rail-making appears to have been 6,942,100 tops in 1891, against 6,802,549 in 1890. But the work of manufacturing was so crowded into the last half of the year that the difference in consumption, not for rails, was approximately as follows:

Pennsylvania decreased 519,000 tons last year, and in Ohio 230,000 tons, the Southern States produced 1,914,042 net tons against 1,953,459 in the previous year. West Virginia lost 48,000 tons, but the other Southern States taken together produced more iron last year than in any previous year. Nearly all the loss in the Northern States, also, was in the two States above mentioned, in which the effect of the Connellsville strike was especially felt.

to do David B. Hill's bidding are capable of language is strong, but not too strong. For the outrage which was inflicted upon government of ate Judiciary Committee, the Senators comprising the people when such indecent interlopers as the majority of the committee were most outrage Osborne, Walker and Nichols were awarded seats ously partisan and unfair in their rulings. But in the Senate cannot be depicted in terms un- when the Lamont-Richardson case was taken up duly severe. It was an outrage subversive of a day or two ago Chairman Roesch pursued enour form of government. If the will of the ma- tirely different tactics and was fair and just in jority plainly declared at the ballot-box is to be his decisions. Evidently somebody has seen a overriden, then obviously our republican system light, and now perceives that public sentiment is a failure. Every intelligent man knows this, will be revolted by such flagrant abuse of power as the majority have been indulging in.

adjusted by satisfactory expressions of regret. Apologies are now in order from some of its recognized agents in this country. "The Evening Post," for example, has been wantonly attacking officers of the American navy for several months. It is a good time; now that peace is assured, for find he is mistaken when turning from his boom the "warriors" of that journal to make full reparation for the insults and affronts which it has heaped upon the naval service. Its apologies ought to be as explicit and as unreserved as the explanations of the Chilian Government have As its offences have been more flagrant even than those of Minister Matta, it ought not only to apologize to the naval officers, but also to raise the American flag over its building and have its whole staff, office boys included, salute The sight of the American flag over that building would help that journal in every way. It would tend to remove the popular impression that it is conducted on American soil exclusively in the interest of foreign nations.

The Chilian complications have been virtually

If Senator Hill and his henchmen go on tinkering with the ballot and registration laws, voting will soon become something to beg exemption from, like military service or jury duty.

The defective flue, or something of that kind, has been at it again. A church was burned in Albany on Wednesday and three or four other fires occurred in that city on that day. People look for such things whenever there is a cold snap; extra heat is demanded, furnaces are forced to their full capacity, and if there is a weak point invwhere it is pretty certain to be disclosed. There is only one safe rule. That is for church authorities and householders at the beginning of every winter to have all pipes, flues, etc.; carefully examined and put in good order. The "defective flue" outlived its usefulness long ago and should be abolished without ceremony.

PERSONAL.

The Empress of China takes great interest in the working girls of the Flowery Kingdom. A few months ago, according to foreign papers, she established a cloth and silk factory on the grounds of the Imperial palace in Peking, for the express purpose of giving employnent to women and girls who had no work.

press is not allowed by court regulations to paince grounds, and she therefore decided to have the factory where she could watch its progress.

A portrait of "Dolly" Madison, mistress of the White House when the British invaded Washington in the War of 1812-14, is attracting attention at the National Capital. The likeness was obtained by copying Gilbert tuart's picture of Mrs. Madison, in the Corcorat Gallery, and adding to this, which merely includes the face and bust, a figure. For costume the artist, E. F. Andrews, has relied upon a yellow satin overskirt and embroidered white petiticoit known to have been worn at one of Mrs. Madison's receptions by another lady of that day. The picture represents the bewitching "Dolly" in a garden walk, with a simple background of autumn foliage, a few leaves being strewn in the pathway, giving color to the foreground. Sarah Rembardt diverted and advertised berself while

in Savanhah recently by going out hunting with a party of her own organizing and shooting at a variety of creatures found in the swamp. She alleges that she

she was alone a few minutes, but she did not kill him. An ungallant Southern editor intimates that possibly some farmer has lost one of his pigs by this encounter.

Professor C. M. Lampson, of Wells River, Vt., is likely to receive a call to the presidency of Ripon College, Wisconsin. The trustees already have considered the matter informally.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's addresses on "The Evolution of Christianity," in Boston, have excited so much interest that "The Advertiser" proposes that they be repeated in Music Hall or Tremont Temple, where more people can hear them. Many were denied admission to Huntington Hall, where Dr. Abbott spoke, for the reason that there was not even standing-room for all applicants. "The Advertiser," after menfor all applicants. for all applicants, "The Advertiser," after men-tioning some points of resemblance, mental and spirit-ual, between Dr. Abbott and Eishop Brooks, says; "Probably no two men are doing more in our day to win bank the highest class of conscientious secutics to Christian faith than are these two. If any good souls are troubled because of these Lowell lectures, let it be borne in mind that Dr. Abbott does not ask all Christians to be evolutionists, he merely points out to evolutionists that there is no reason why they should not be Christians."

The recent sickness of the King of Greece has led to more cordial relations between the courts of Berlin and Athens. There has been a coolness between the two houses ever since the conversion of the Crown Frincess, sister of the Emperor, to the Greek Church. But His Majesty so far forgot his resentment during King George's Illness as to ask the Crown Prince to send him telegraphic reports twice a day regarding the Royal patient. King George is now out of danger.

THE TALK OF THE DAY

In Japan the function of tea and cake, equivalent to our afternoon teas, is called "O-cha-ta-quash." A omewhat equivalent function among the Indians of the Far West is the "potlatch." Now, won't our fadhunters introduce a picturesque feature in our social life by making the O-cha-ta-quash and the potlatch fashionable social functions? Lent is at hand, when new diversions will be needed, and these two coremonials, with their picturesque suggestions in the way of costume, would just fill the bill. Let us have O-cha-ta-quashes and potlatches, by all means.

An International Halt.—Uncle Sam—Say, Czar! I protest against your heartless, unjust, inhuman, cruel, brutal treatment of Russian—
The Czar-Shut up, or I'll ship 'em all o'er to you! (Uncle Sam shuts up.)—(Puck.

It was in one of those quick-lunch places where the walls are covered with illuminated Scripture texts. aid a gentleman yesterday who glanced at them: They are not so economical of words here as they cere in two churches I know of. Some time ago one of these churches was decorated and otherwise improved inside. Among the many new features was a andsome hexagonal clock, which was placed on the front of the organ gallery, so as to face the pulpit; and over it were the words in illuminated text: Now is the accepted,' the clock being left to represent the remaining word 'time' of the passage. Among the interior decorations of the other church was a large thermometer, over which were the words from the Apocalypse: 'I would that thou wert neither,' tag thermometer being utilized to express the remaining words 'cold nor hot.' These are funny examples of the unintentional fun which good men sometimes per

He plunged into zootomy and wandered through phle And read for weeks on history from Adam down to date.

He lectured on the gonv, and dwelt upon cosmogony,
And sounded deep the mystery attending human
fair.

He showed supreme anxiety for late and early plety, And spoke with great felicity of higher states than this.

He lectured quite dramatically to show how system-The force of electricity was centred in a kiss.

But while with such intensity he spouted on immensity, His wife with sweet devexity was cutting quite a dash;
And with such ingenuity she monkeyed his annuity,
He found to his perplexity she'd dressed away his
—(Cleak Review.

A bookseller of Tokio, Japan, thus advertises his business: "The advantages of our establishment-It is a striking fact that, while the production in | 1. Prices cheap as a lottery. 2. Books elegant as a singing-girl. 3. Frint clear as crystal. 4. Paper tough as elephant's hide. 5. Customers treated as politely as by the rival steamship companies. 6. Ar-ticles as plentiful as in a library. 7. Goods dispatched as expeditiously as a cannon-ball. 8. Parcels done up with as much care as that bestowed on her husband by a loving wife. 9. All defects, such as dissipation and idleness, will be cured in young people paying us frequent visits, and they will become solid men. 10. The other advantages we offer are too many for language to express."

It seems that even the Democrats who delight shorts! Fontherstone-You don't te'l me ? Who is it haunted

Travers-By my tailor,-(Clothier and Furnisher

Last May a Philadelphia woman was so badly burned that the process of skin-grafting became necessary. Since then her physicians have successfully grafted 2,000 pieces of skin on her, taken from other patients in the hospital, one of the physicians and her husband. She is now discharged cured, a living illustration of the patriotic motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

Hunting dogs, when they grow old, become rhea-matic, or are at least debilliated with pairs. We know, too, that they crave heat, and get as near the fire as possible a craving which increases as they grow older. One such dog, older than the others and slower in getting into the lodge on returning from the lunt, was often crowded away from the fire by the other fivelier dogs getting all the best places be-fore him. Finding himself thus turned out in the cold, he would dosh toward the door barking, when the others, supposing it was an alarm, would rust away too, while the old rheumatic went to the first and selected a place to suit him.—Translated from the "Revue scientifique" for Popular Science Monthly

MUSIC.

TIALIAN OPERA.

Poor, demented Dinorah, who went to sleep at the Academy of Music twelve years ago, was awakened last night, and chased her goat across the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. The occasion cannot truthfully be described as inspiriting from an artistic point of view. Not one of Meyerbeer's operas which has remained upon the active list is so every respect to the musical taste and feeling of to-day as this melancholy effort at comic opera. The penury of its action is only equalled by the unsympathetic nature of its personages and the hollow artificiality of its music. of naturalness, of sanity, of feeling, in the entire score. Its revival in the present seawas doubtless due to the Miss Van Zandt in the company of Messrs. Abbey and Grau. M. Lassalle was put into the cast to lend it interest, but in spite of the efforts of soprano and baritone, the experiment was so far from accessful that it is safe to say the opera will speedily drop out of sight, to remain there even a longer period than twelve years. There were one or two moments or entausiasm last night, the most notable being that which followed Miss Van Zandt's arch performance of the "Shadow Song." Miss Ginha Ravogli, who tempersonated the fomale guatherd, also won a recall at the beginning of the second act, and M. Lassnile's fine art and ringing voice were telling in the part of fioel. Of Signor Gianini's Corentino there is nothing to say in the way of praise. M. Jean De Reszke will sing at the matince to-day. of enthusiasm last night, the most notable being that

PADEREWSKI'S TENTH RECITAL. Mr. Paderewski in these days is showering his

isical gifts upon the New-York public with an astonishing prodigality. His tenth recital was given yesterday afternoon, it being his fourth appearance within a week; his eleventh will be given to-day, and to-morrow evening he plays with Mr. Seidl's orchestra. Although he seems at last to have played through his great repertory, and included yesterday upon his programme nothing that he had not previously performed in this city, the interest in him and his art appears to be in no wise abated, as was shown by the attention and appreciation yesterday of a hall full of listeners. Of course, there are limits even to the powers and resources of a Paderewski; and it would be impossible for any musician of whatever physical endurance and nervous energy to play in such rapid succession programmes of the sort Mr. Paderewski has always set before himself without at some points showing the traces of weariness and falling upon occasion below his own lofty plane of emotional power and technical perfection. It is a convincing testimony of his commanding stature as an artist that such moments are so few and far between. Yesterday, at all events, the moments when his playing lost the glow of its splendid fire, the affluence of its lovely sentiment and poesy, were indeed rare. It reached its culmination in Chopin's B flat minor sonata, his interpretation of which is so tichly endowed with the spirit and purpose of the composer, and so potent upon the technical side to realize them. With the willingness to oblige his listeners that he has many times before shown, Mr. Paderewski vouchsafed no fewer than three additions to the taxing programme in response to their enthusiastig plaudits.